

BEFORE THE  
**Federal Communications Commission**  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

**ORIGINAL ORIGINAL**  
**FILE RECEIVED**  
**JUN - 8 1992**

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

IN THE MATTER OF )

REDEVELOPMENT OF SPECTRUM TO )  
ENCOURAGE INNOVATION IN THE USE )  
OF NEW TELECOMMUNICATIONS )  
TECHNOLOGIES )

ET DOCKET NO. 92-9

TO: THE COMMISSION

**COMMENTS OF EDS CORPORATION**

EDS Corporation ("EDS"), by its attorneys, hereby files its comments on the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking issued in the above-captioned proceeding.<sup>1/</sup> EDS is one of the world's leading providers of information technology services. EDS also is responsible for supplying the worldwide communications and information processing requirements of its parent company, General Motors Corporation ("GM").<sup>2/</sup>

In this proceeding, the Commission proposes to allocate spectrum between 1.85 and 2.20 GHz for the use of emerging telecommunications technologies. As noted by the Commission,

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<sup>1/</sup> 7 FCC Rcd 1542 (1992).

<sup>2/</sup> In fulfilling its responsibility for meeting the worldwide communications and information processing requirements of GM, EDS manages both General Motors Research Corporation, which holds various radio licenses on behalf of GM, and EDS Spectrum Corporation, which holds various radio licenses on behalf of EDS and GM.

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technological advancements have opened possibilities for the development of a broad range of new radio communications services, including new mobile services. The development of these advancements, however, is being hindered by the lack of available spectrum.<sup>3/</sup>

The Commission previously set aside spectrum for new services and expansion of existing services in the 1970s when it reallocated spectrum in the 800/900 MHz bands to land mobile services.<sup>4/</sup> At that time, the Commission allocated a portion of the frequencies to common carrier cellular operations and a separate portion to private land mobile services. The latter frequencies were divided among private carrier specialized mobile radio (SMR) services and non-SMR private land mobile services.

In making spectrum allocation decisions and/or setting aside spectrum reserves for the remainder of this decade, the Commission also should consider the service needs of "purely private" users (that is, non-common carrier, non-private carrier, non-SMR users). Private users in the 1990s need spectrum to satisfy their future needs and to participate in the use of emerging telecommunications technologies just as much as -- and perhaps more than -- they did in the 1970s.

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<sup>3/</sup> The emerging technologies and services listed by the Commission include personal communications services ("PCS"), data PCS, generic mobile-satellite service, digital audio broadcasting services and low earth orbit satellites. Id. at 1543.

<sup>4/</sup> See id. at 1542.

Historically, "purely private" systems have met the many and varied requirements of a broad range of industrial and business users. Unlike common carrier or private carrier systems which must be engineered to satisfy "the least common denominator" of their potential customer bases, purely private systems can be customized to meet a particular user's requirements. For example, EDS, GM and their affiliates have used the private radio spectrum for decades to satisfy on a cost-effective basis the unique communication needs of the heavy industrial plant environment of GM as well as of the various other environments in which GM and EDS operate their businesses.


In the past, the availability of frequencies for licensing on a private, non-commercial basis has provided businesses the flexibility to use their radio systems in innovative ways to meet their unique needs. In many major markets today, however, all available spectrum for private systems already is occupied. For private businesses to continue to innovate in the future, the Commission must take their needs into consideration when allocating spectrum in the bands the Commission is considering for emerging new technologies.

In this era when U.S. manufacturers are striving hard to maintain their competitiveness in the world marketplace by increasing efficiency and reducing costs, the Commission must not

neglect the very important needs of "purely private" users as it makes decisions concerning the allocation of spectrum for future use of emerging technologies.

Respectfully submitted,

EDS CORPORATION

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ITS ATTORNEYS